



CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

DRAFT

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)

July 1, 2015—June 30, 2016

This document is a draft of the City of Raleigh Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for the period July 1, 2015—June 30, 2016. The CAPER reports the City of Raleigh's use of federal housing and community development funds and local funds spent to benefit low- and moderate-income Raleigh residents. Included in the CAPER are the number and demographics of the persons served during the plan year. The federal Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) requires that entitlement communities submit this report every year. The public comment period on this draft begins September 9th and ends September 26th. Any written comments received will be included in the final document submitted to HUD.

The final version of the CAPER is due to HUD September 28, 2016.

**Department of Housing & Neighborhoods
Community Development Division**

Introduction

The document that follows is a draft for public review of the City of Raleigh Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for the period July 1, 2015—June 30, 2016. The CAPER reports the City of Raleigh's use of federal entitlement funds and the number and demographics of the persons served with those funds during the plan year. HUD requires that entitlement communities submit this report every year. The final CAPER is due to HUD by September 28, 2016.

This CAPER is the first year report of accomplishments within Raleigh's *Five Year Consolidated Plan, 2016—2020*. The Citizen Participation Plan that is part of the Consolidated Plan requires the City to seek public comment on the CAPER before submitting it to HUD.

This draft will be available for public review and comment from September 9th until September 26th. Any written comments received will be recorded in the final CAPER submitted to HUD. Comments must be received before 4:00pm Monday September 26th to be included.

Comments may be submitted in a variety of ways:

- **By email to:** cdinfo@raleighnc.gov
- **In writing to:** Community Development Division, 310 West Martin Street, Suite 101, Raleigh, NC 27601, Attention: Shawn McNamara
- **By phone to:** Shawn McNamara at 919-996-6957

This draft CAPER is available for public review on the City of Raleigh website—www.raleighnc.gov: click on Departments, then Housing & Neighborhoods. The link will be posted on the right side of the screen. Paper copies are available upon request.

FY 2015-2016 Draft CAPER

Goals and Outcomes

Progress the City of Raleigh has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.

The City's strategic plan contained in its 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan contained three priorities for the City's use of federal and local housing funds:

Increasing the supply of affordable housing in the City

Enhancing the homeless to housing continuum

Revitalizing neighborhoods

The geographic focus areas are East College Park (ECP) and South Park areas for the five years covered, with ECP occurring first in sequence.

The FY 2015-2016 Action Plan was consistent with the priorities and geographic focus in that expenditures were consistent with the three priorities and East College Park consumed a significant amount of staff time and financial resources as infrastructure work got under way and a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) Plan was created in an area that included ECP. A new Affordable Housing Improvement Plan, Affordable Housing Location Policy, and regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) were all completed in the 2015-16 fiscal year. Discussions with senior city management and City Council regarding local funding options for affordable housing took place in that year and Council approved a tax increase to raise a minimum of \$5.7 million annually from local property taxes dedicated to increasing the supply of affordable housing and preserving low-cost rental units that might be lost to conversion to market rates.

Assess how the jurisdiction's use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

The City's three priorities identified in its 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan, and summaries of the City's use of funds to address them in FY 2015-2016, were:

- Increase the supply of affordable housing

The City Council adopted an Affordable Housing Improvement Plan October 20, 2015 which articulated seven "options" for increasing the pace and volume of City-sponsored creation and preservation of affordable housing. In FY 2015-2016 the City committed \$950,000 of HOME funds as well as \$14,100,000 in local funds toward this effort for 945 affordable rental units. \$610,697 in CDBG funds were provided to a local nonprofit to acquire a four-unit residential building inside the business district to provide housing for LMI families.

- Enhance the homeless to housing continuum

The City moved forward in its partnership with Wake County, the Partnership to End and Prevent Homelessness, and Catholic Charities for the Diocese of Raleigh to locate a facility to focus local efforts to more effectively serve the City and County's homeless population. Local funds are budgeted to either acquire and renovate an existing building(s) or acquire land and build a new facility for what is being called the "Oak City Center."

In the past fiscal year, the City also "linked" with Wake County and the state of North Carolina (through the COC) in the commitment of its ESG funds for local homelessness service agencies through a combined Request for Proposals process.

- Neighborhood revitalization

The City created its first Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) Plan which was adopted by City Council and approved by HUD in FY 2015-2016. The development of the Plan required significant public engagement events, consultant design services, and a City Council work session prior to 1) adoption of the NRSA Plan and 2) approval of a reuse plan for 140 lots assembled by the City in a ten-block redevelopment area (East College Park) within the NRSA. A total of \$483,940.22 in CDBG funds were spent acquiring blighted properties for six properties. \$167,373.19 was spent on CDBG relocation payments to existing tenants and \$113,615.16 in demolishing blighted structures. \$173,373.44 in CDBG was spent on housing rehabilitation.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives.

Accomplishments

Category: Homelessness

Goal: Enhance the Homeless to Housing Continuum

Assistance Activity	Funding Source	Projected-Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete of 1 Year Projection	Percent Complete of 5 year Total Projection (Strategic Plan)
Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	CDBG, ESG, General Fund	20 Households Assisted	192 Households Assisted	960%	192%

Homeless Person-Overnight Shelter	CDBG, ESG, General Fund	1850 Persons Assisted	2610 Persons Assisted	141%	28%
Homelessness Prevention	CDBG, ESG, General Fund	30 Persons Assisted	36 Persons Assisted	120%	24%

Goal: Increase the supply of affordable housing

Category:

- Affordable Housing
- Homeless
- Non-Homeless Special Needs

Activity	Funding Source	Projected-Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete of 1 Year Projection	Percent Complete of 5 year Total Projection (Strategic Plan)
Rental units constructed	HOME, General Fund, City of Raleigh Affordable Housing Bond	80 units	10 units	12.5%	2.5%
Rental units rehabilitated	HOME, General Fund, City of Raleigh Affordable Housing Bond	20 units	4 units	20%	4%

Homeowner Housing Added	HOME, General Fund, City of Raleigh Affordable Housing Bond	5 units	8 units	160%	32%
Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	HOME, General Fund, City of Raleigh Affordable Housing Bond	25 units	11 units	44%	11%
Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	HOME, General Fund, City of Raleigh Affordable Housing Bond	65 households	66 households	101.5%	20%
Buildings Demolished	HOME, General Fund, City of Raleigh Affordable Housing Bond	8 buildings	8 buildings	100%	20%

Goal: Neighborhood Revitalization

Category:

- Affordable Housing
- Non-Housing Community Development

Activity	Funding Source	Projected-Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete of 1 Year Projection	Percent Complete of 5 year Total Projection (Strategic Plan)
Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	CDBG, General Fund	525 persons assisted	525 persons assisted (after the completion of ECP infrastructure)	NA	NA

Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	CDBG, General Fund	150 persons assisted	2,372 persons assisted	2,372%	24%
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Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

As expressed in the City of Raleigh’s 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan, the three priority goals for expenditure of the City’s CDBG, HOME, ESG, and its own City funding for affordable housing is:

- Increase the supply of affordable housing
- Enhance the homeless to housing continuum
- Neighborhood revitalization

Last fiscal year the City of Raleigh continued its CDBG programs of neighborhood revitalization, housing rehabilitation, infrastructure upgrades, public service grants, including a \$100,000 grant to maintain operation of the county’s emergency housing shelter for homeless men. HOME funds were made available for housing rehabilitation loans and developer loans. The ESG program was distributed in a partnership with Wake County and the Continuum of Care partnership in accordance with programmatic requirements.

These investments addressed the priorities of providing affordable housing, revitalizing neighborhoods, and helping homeless persons receive the housing assistance needed.

There were several completed affordable housing developments. In addition to eight (8) infill single-family houses built on lots acquired by the City with CDBG funds, sixty-six

(66) second mortgages, eleven (11) housing rehabilitation loans, there were the following rental investments of completed projects (an additional \$15,575,000 was committed in FY 2015-2016 by the City for another 987 apartments, to be reported in future CAPERs upon completion):

	Funding		No.	Unit
Rental Development	Source	City Assistance	Units	Type
628 W. Jones St	CDBG	\$ 610,697	4	Family
Brown Birch	Bond	\$ 225,000	4	Family
Sherman Ave	Bond	\$ 431,373	11	Supportive
Sunnybrook Village	Bond	\$ 1,500,000	42	Family
Sunnybrook Phase 2	HOME	\$ 400,519	10	Veterans
Totals		\$ 3,167,589	71	

The neighborhood revitalization activities were primarily funded with CDBG in FY 2015-2016. Training was provided to 28 low-income youth in a construction trades apprenticeship program, homebuyer training was provided to 191 persons, and 2,153 persons received assistance from the CDBG-funded Community Enhancement Grant.

Following is a summary of the individual public works projects:

Seawall Ave Sidewalk / Curb and gutter and grading: This project involved site grading to create three buildable lots as well as installation of a new sidewalk and retaining wall to meet ADA compliance. Water and sewer services to the newly created lots were also installed.

Heck Street widening and realignment: This project involved the widening and realignment of the 100 Block of Heck St. including curb and gutter and sidewalks. New water sewer and piping

was also installed in the City right of way. Water and sewer services were installed to the four newly created single family lots

300 block of Haywood: This project involved site grading and the installation of storm drainage piping to promote positive draining away from adjacent property. This will include the installation of water and sewer services to twelve newly created single family home sites as well curb and gutter and sidewalk improvements.

East College Park Infrastructure: This project is a two and a half year project. It involves the replacement of the water and sewer main and the storm drain on eight city blocks. All work is being performed on a live system. All existing homeowners are being tied into the new system as the project progresses. Infill mixed income housing will be built in a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) context on the 140 lots the City assembled with CDBG and city bond funds. To date (September 2016) Phase I is 60 % complete. The City spent \$222,832 in CDBG on East College Park infrastructure in FY 2015-2016. The total City investment has been \$ 630,788.51 on ECP water, sewer, and storm drainage, with the balance being from Public Utilities.

Regarding the City's efforts to address homelessness, \$100,000 in City CDBG funds were provided to the South Wilmington Street Men's Shelter, benefiting 2,028 persons. The number of households assisted with Rapid Re-Housing and Prevention (both with ESG and with City funds) were:

Rapid Re-Housing

- Triangle Family Services = 13
- PLM Families Together = 130
- Catholic Charities = 21

Total RRH = 164 households

Prevention

- Hope Center at Pullen = 6
- Women's Center = 8
- Catholic Charities = 14

Total Prevention = 28 households

Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	605	32	154
Black or African American	1,315	150	890
Asian	2	2	9
American Indian or American Native	19	2	7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	0	0
Total	1,943	186	1,060
Hispanic	131	19	30
Not Hispanic	1,812	167	1,061

ESG: persons served not families- Total persons served 1,091

- Multiple Race: 27
- Other Race: 4

Resources and Investments

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Resources Made Available 2016-2020	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	11,238,516	3,522,714
HOME	4,061,772,836	1,836,382
ESG	959,380	222,057
City Affordable Housing Bond	16,000,000	3,272,896

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation
CITYWIDE	50	65
COLLEGE PARK	50	24
SOUTH PARK REDEVELOPMENT AREA	0	11

Leveraging- Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources...as well as how any publicly owned land was used to address the needs identified in the plan.

As the City invests in affordable housing within its borders using federal grant funds, it also taps other City funds for:

- the installation of new utility lines in the East College Park Redevelopment Area,
 - lending to private builders of affordable apartments,
 - repairs to older owner-occupied houses,
 - providing second mortgage loans to low- and moderate-income homebuyers,
- and
- providing rapid re-housing funds to the area's homeless families through Catholic Charities.

City land plus a building has been made available for the last two years for the Oak City Outreach Center, which provides a downtown space for weekend food distribution, referrals, and advice to the City's homeless population.

Most of the affordable apartment loans provided by the City are a portion of the entire investment package to create new affordable apartments, with low-income housing tax credits and private loans being the other major sources of funds.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	24,505
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	315,412
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	339,917
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	320,088
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	19,830

Affordable Housing

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of homeless to be provided affordable housing units	20	164
Number of non-homeless to be provided affordable housing units	30	68
Number of special-needs to be provided affordable housing units	10	11
Total	60	243

Number of households supported through:	One-Year Goal	Actual
Rental Assistance	50	192
The Production of New Units	90	18
Rehab of Existing Units	30	11
Acquisition of Existing Units	0	61
Total	170	282

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

In the homeless goal category the City exceeded all of its expected Indicators, possibly because between the time the “expected” numbers were created and the end of the fiscal year, the City (in partnership with Wake County and the Continuum of Care) provided ESG funding under the final regulations on the use of that funding. The HMIS system during this period became more widely and consistently used by homeless service providers, offering more comprehensive data on persons and households served. This may have made a difference in capturing the true extent of the output indicators.

There was greater variance in the “Increasing the supply of affordable housing” goal mostly between the “rental units created” Indicator, expected and actual, mainly due to a City initiative to help *preserve existing* affordable apartments versus building new units. While 80 was the expected number for production of new units for the fiscal

year, only 10 is entered under Actual as 60 units were preserved as affordable through loans or grants for *acquisition* and that number does not appear in the HUD table above.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Future action plans will reflect the emphasis on preserving existing affordable rental units as Raleigh is an extremely good investment for luxury apartments as well as other commercial ventures as aging apartment communities in prime development locations are being acquired by investors from around the country and converted to other market-rate uses.

Homeless and Other Special Needs

Reaching out to homeless persons and assessing their individual needs

The City of Raleigh works closely with the Continuum of Care, the Raleigh/Wake Partnership to End and Prevent Homelessness (the Partnership), Wake County Human Services, and nonprofit homeless service providers including organizations that do not receive ESG funding from the City. One of the seats on the Board of Directors of the Partnership is reserved for a City representative. The Partnership works closely with the City, County, and service providers to conduct the annual Point-in-Time (PIT) and Housing Inventory Counts for the Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) that is required by HUD. The PIT is a snapshot of those who are homeless on a single day and is conducted once a year. For 2016, the PIT Sheltered and Unsheltered Count for January 29, 2016 was:

Point-in-Time Count				
January 29, 2016				
Total households and persons	Sheltered		Unsheltered	total
	emergency	transitional		

Total households	428	88	137	653
Total persons	535	145	138	818
children <18 years of age	108	53	1	162
18-24 years of age	48	9	5	62
over 24 years of age	379	83	132	594
Gender				
Female	175	74	28	277
Male	360	71	109	540
Transgender	0	0	1	1
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic	499	136	129	764
Hispanic	36	9	9	54
Race				
White	96	27	57	180
African American	411	116	77	604
Asian	1	0	0	1
American Indian/Alaska Native	3	0	4	7
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	24	2	0	26

Source: Raleigh/Wake Partnership to End and Prevent Homelessness

NOTE: The PIT counts only those who meet HUD's definition of homelessness so it has never been a complete count, though it is the best official count available. Examples of those who are not counted: The Wake County Public School System estimates that more than 2,500 of their students live in hotels/motels which the parent or guardian pays for with their own income. These families are not considered homeless by HUD. There are also individuals and families living "doubled up" in precarious situations with family or friends. These individuals and families, too, are not counted as "homeless."

The City awards ESG grants to service providers that complete individualized assessments to identify need for shelter, prevention, or rapid re-housing. Some service providers and shelters have begun using the VI-SPDAT tool to conduct uniform assessments in HMIS to identify severity of need. Most service providers and three of the four shelters in Raleigh have committed to using the VI-SPDAT starting July 1, 2016. The City also uses local funds to support the Oak City Outreach Center, a weekend food

distribution site, managed by the Partnership and Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Raleigh, where over 50 individual groups distribute food to an average of 350 men, women, and children each weekend. The City, the County, the Partnership, and Catholic Charities are also working together on the development of a multi-service center that will be a central component of a dispersed coordinated entry/assessment system. Passage Home and Volunteers of America (VOA) are leading the charge on ending veterans' homelessness, providing a model for doing the same for unsheltered homeless women, a growing population.

Addressing emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In addition to the City's entitlement funds awarded to nonprofits addressing the needs of homeless individuals and families, other federal funds support the same work. The Partnership works with service providers on writing the CoC NOFA. For FY 2015-2016 these organizations received NOFA funding for services including emergency shelter, prevention, Shelter + Care, and rapid re-housing totaling \$3,151,621:

Community Alternatives for Supportive Abodes (CASA)

McKinney: \$194,423

Permanent housing rental subsidies for 60 eligible individuals or families residing at scattered sites throughout the City.

Community Alternatives for Supportive Abodes (CASA)

Harrington II: \$53,348

Support of 6 efficiency units for 12 homeless women with disabilities; supportive services from Women's Center of Wake County with approved Wake County LME service providers, including trauma therapist for domestic violence survivors.

Community Alternatives for Supportive Abodes (CASA)

Families at Home: \$89,502

10 (2 bedroom) units of permanent supportive housing to homeless families with children; Women's Center of Wake County provides support services, including job placement, life-skills programs, parenting classes, and group activities; Women's Center also sponsors "Hollow Dollar Store" to provide donated households essentials and toiletries as incentives for tenants to remain engaged with support service.

Community Alternatives for Supportive Abodes (CASA)

Salisbury Apartments: \$23,784

10 (1 bedroom) units permanent housing/supportive team services for homeless adults with mental illness and /or substance addiction; Wake County South Wilmington Street Center (SWSC) staff provide 24/7 supportive services.

Haven House Services

Rapid Re-Housing: \$51,584

One year period assistance to 8 persons ages 18 – 23 with Rapid Re-Housing services.

Passage Home

Ruth's House II: \$207,888

One year period for Ruth's House II program that assists Wake County families with a diagnosable substance use disorder and/or a chronic physical illness or disability become permanently housed; 22 scattered sites in Wake County; also provide case management.

Passage Home

Essential Services: \$216,838

One year award Essential Services for 26 Homeless Families, permanent housing for homeless families with children; families referred from Wake County shelters, transitional housing programs, and substance abuse and mental health facilities; families must have work history and engage in support services; services also provided to female ex-offenders exiting NC Correctional System without a home plan; variety of vocational and educational services are provided.

Passage Home

Shelter Plus Care: \$11,484

One year award Supportive Services for 10 families receiving Wake County Shelter Plus Care rental vouchers; variety of vocational and educational services provided.

Wake County Human Services

Shelter Plus Care Renewal: \$2,226,088

One year award Shelter Plus Care project that services formerly homeless adults with severe mental illness and/or chronic substance abuse problems with tenant based rental assistance.

NC Housing Coalition

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS): \$76,682

Continuum of Care awards support Wake County portion of the Carolinas Homeless Management System (CHIN). CHIN allows Wake agencies to coordinate client services, case management, facilitates agency and continuum-wide reporting. HMIS grant covers project management and coordination activities such as network management, technical support, end user training, and statistical reporting.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families.

The City of Raleigh 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan identifies strengthening the homeless to housing continuum and the need for permanent supportive housing for the homeless as top priorities. The City is a participating organization in, and helps fund, the Raleigh/Wake Partnership to End and Prevent Homelessness, the local Continuum of Care organization. City staff are actively involved with the CoC in developing plans, establishing priorities, and working with service providers. City ESG funds supported two programs this fiscal year that helped families and individuals maintain their housing when at risk of becoming homeless due to the threat of eviction. One of the agencies, Hope Center at Pullen, works with youth aging out of foster care. Women's Center of Wake County works with women and families to prevent homelessness when confronted with eviction. Local funds were also provided to Catholic Charities for prevention and re-housing. Other large institutions in the area also contribute. WakeMed Hospital has created a team of social workers / nurses to work with "high utilizers" of emergency room services, many of whom are homeless, to connect them with mental health services and assist them in finding housing and accessing mainstream resources. Alliance Behavioral Health, the Local Management Entity-Managed Care Organization (LME-MCO), is actively assisting in re-housing individuals with mental illness in Raleigh and the rest of its catchment area. Several re-housing service providers cultivate relationships with landlords to encourage them to rent to households / individuals difficult to house, such as people with felony records and those with troubled landlord/eviction histories.

In addition, the City's Community Enhancement Program, funded from the City CDBG entitlement, is an annual program that issues a RFP for public services to benefit low to moderate income individuals and families. Funds for this fiscal year awarded programs that: tutored K-12 students living in Raleigh Housing Authority communities; funded a paid youth internship program; supported in-home counseling services for low-income

families that counsel children 3-5 years of age with severe behavioral problems and their parents; supported a job training and placement program for low-income individuals, many of whom were or are homeless; and supported homebuyer training and counseling. All of these activities help low income individuals and families either stay housed or rapidly become re-housed.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living

Raleigh strengthens the homeless to housing continuum in several ways including Raleigh's Mayor having signed on to the Mayors Challenge to End Veteran Homelessness. The City partners with the County and the CoC to issue a "Combined RFP" for projects that serve those who are homeless or at-risk-of homelessness. These three funding sources apply similar criteria as part of the communitywide effort to adopt a housing first approach to rapid re-housing and emergency shelter operations. Contracts for these subgrantees, whether using ESG or local dollars, require them to use the Homeless Management information System (HMIS) so data can be tracked and shared. Subgrantees are also required to actively ensure to the best of their ability that clients are connected to mainstream resources. Passage Home and Volunteers of America have completed data sharing agreements with several partners using HMIS and developed a by-name list of homeless veterans. This process has established a model for a similar effort to begin in the fall of 2016 that will target homeless single women, a subpopulation whose increasing numbers has been particularly troubling.

In addition, a County commissioner chairs the "Directors Group," composed of the District Attorney, a local judge, County Sheriff, Raleigh Police Chief, WakeMed, and other appointed and elected officials to better address the needs of severely mentally ill individuals who come in contact with the criminal justice system, to develop a path for them away from incarceration toward mainstream services and permanent supportive housing where available.

The increasing adoption of the housing first approach with rapid re-housing, prevention, and emergency shelter has helped reduce the length of time (LOT) homeless for persons in emergency shelters. According to the HMIS Performance Measurement Module (Sys PM), the median LOT homeless is 20 bed nights, while the average LOT homeless is 45 bed nights, two and quarter times the median. This metric indicates that for a majority of those experiencing homelessness, their time homeless is brief and for many, nonrecurring. However, the much higher average LOT homeless suggests that there are individuals experiencing chronic homelessness whose LOT homeless raises the average. These chronically homeless individuals are increasingly the focus of service providers. The model used in reducing veteran homelessness will be applied first to single chronically homeless women in 2016.

Public Housing

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing (this section completed by the Raleigh Housing Authority)

Raleigh Housing Authority (RHA) receives HUD funding through the Capital Fund Program (CFP) to assist with modernization, development, and renovation of public housing units community-wide. The following work items are either underway or recently completed:

- RHA will be modernizing both elevators in the 287-unit Glenwood Towers senior building.
- RHA has completed and occupied the redeveloped Walnut Terrace consisting of 292 mixed-income units.
- Installed new site lighting for portions of an 89-unit development.
- Installation of security cameras either completed or underway for over 600 units.
- Installed site drainage improvements at one 50-unit complex.
- Roof replacement is planned for 100 public housing units.

- Demolished one non-dwelling building that is no longer utilized by RHA and developed additional parking for Glenwood Towers residents and guests
- Building a new warehouse/maintenance facility that better meets the current needs of RHA.
- Developed additional parking for Glenwood Towers residents and guests
- Replacement of outdated plumbing in a 60 unit development as units are turned during vacancies
- Upgraded interior stair landings to 100 apartment units
- Asbestos abatement portfolio wide

An estimated summary of RHA funding by activity follows:

FEDERAL FUNDS APPROVED AND ALLOCATED FOR THE RALEIGH HOUSING
AUTHORITY- Estimates Only

OPERATIONS 4/1/15-3/31/16*

Conventional Public Housing (Estimated)	** \$ 4,747,109
Section 8 Vouchers	*** \$27,515,223
Moderate Rehab	\$ 350,490
TOTAL	\$32,612,822

CAPITAL GRANTS (2015)

Capital Fund Program	\$ 1,692,110****
Capital Fund Program (Replacement Housing Factor)	\$ 622,184
TOTAL GRANTS	\$2,314,294
Total Funding Allocation	\$34,927,116

*RHA fiscal year begins April 1 and ends March 31.

** Final subsidy figures are not yet available. Subsidy from HUD for public housing is funded on a calendar year basis. The subsidy proration for CY2015 (9 months of FY 2016) has not been finalized and the subsidy for CY 2016 (3 months of FY 2016) is an estimate.

*** The majority of this funding flows through RHA to local landlords.

**** Capital Fund grant is allocated yearly but spent over two years.

Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

The Raleigh Housing Authority (RHA) recognizes successful management of its local public housing developments requires participation and cooperation from all RHA tenants. The overall mission and operation of public housing is to provide safe, sanitary decent affordable housing and to create a positive living environment while promoting personal responsible and self-sufficiency of residents. To this end, the existence and recognition of viable, representative, and democratic resident councils were developed in public housing communities. These councils are critical for achieving participation and cooperation from RHA tenants and its organizational goal to provide consistent, sound management practices for the general welfare of all residents served.

The authority-wide resident organization at RHA is the Inter-Community Council, Inc. (ICC). The ICC is 501(c)3 non-profit. The primary operation of the organization is to serve as a liaison between the Housing Authority and the resident population. This organization knows the needs of their neighbors and coordinates the delivery of community service programs primarily for public housing tenants. It is from this organization the Resident Advisory Board is chosen.

From time to time the Raleigh Housing Authority (RHA) takes actions that the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires public housing residents to be informed of. Sometimes these actions have no impact on residents and hold very little interest to them.

Most recently staff informed them of the total loss due to fire of one of our scattered home sites and RHA's plan to sell the vacant lot on the open market for the best price. Staff further explained how the proceeds would be used. The authority-wide resident organization could have purchased this lot if they desired. The residents did not have any questions or concerns regarding this and offered their support. Staff meets with this Advisory Board as needed to discuss proposed changes to the operations, procedures or regulations which will directly affect the residents or the services RHA provides.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The Raleigh Housing Authority continues to be rated as a high performer by HUD's management assessment system for public housing. RHA just completed its 29th consecutive year with no financial audit findings. There is a waiting list for public housing and the wait is one to two years, depending on family size and preferences.

Public Housing

RHA owns and operates 1,444 subsidized housing rentals with preferences for persons who live or work in Wake County, those that have been working 35 hours per week for 2 consecutive years, the elderly (62+), and disabled. RHA keeps its waiting list open, unlike most housing authorities. As a result RHA receives on average 300 applications per month. The majority of applications are for one and two bedroom units which cause this group to have the longest wait. Public housing maintains a 99% occupancy rate.

Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program

RHA has 3,869 Housing Choice Vouchers and has a 99% utilization rate. RHA's Section 8 voucher program is rated as a high performer by HUD. In recent years, the funding for the Section 8 voucher program has changed from year to year and often retroactively. There have also been fluctuations in the Fair Market Rents, which are set by HUD, that affect the ability of participants to secure rental units under the program. The length of time a family is on the

waiting list is four to six years, depending on participant attrition rates. There have been entire years when no one was taken from the waiting list.

There is currently over 7,500 applicants on the voucher waiting list with a wait of between 3 to 7 years based on voucher turnover and funding levels. The local voucher preferences are for the elderly, disabled and residents of Wake County. To qualify as a resident the applicant must live or work in Wake County. It is impossible to predict when or if an applicant will be offered assistance. The Raleigh Housing Authority recognizes the need and seeks ways to protect and develop affordable housing for the citizens of Raleigh.

Other Actions

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing.

The City of Raleigh City Council adopted an Affordable Housing Improvement Plan (AHIP) in FY 2015-2016 and that document articulated seven ways the City will significantly increase its efforts to better address the housing needs of its low-income population:

1. Expand the use of the 4% Tax Credit for Affordable Housing Allocated through the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency
2. Site Acquisition Assistance for Affordable Rental Development: Provide Financial Resources
3. Infill Homeownership Development Program: Provide Financial Resources
4. Affordable Rental Preservation/Creation through 0% Forgivable Loans to Developers
5. Downtown Neighborhoods Revitalization Plans for Specific Areas of Focused City Investment
6. Homeless Coordinated Intake Center and Expansion of Housing Supply: Creation of an Intake Center and Providing More Permanent Supportive Housing

7. Permanent Affordable Housing Funding Source: Find Sustaining Sources of Funding

Given the political climate in North Carolina and the unlikelihood of receiving state legislative approval of new local ordinances to require or incentivize private developers to provide affordable housing, the City (unlike many cities of similar size with “home rule” flexibility) is increasing its use of local funds and providing more programmatic opportunities to increase the ability of developers to add to/preserve the supply of affordable housing units in the City.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

As of June 2016 the City owned 195 affordable rental housing units. The average rent was \$579 and nearly 15% of the units were rented to households below 30% of area median income. 67% of tenant households were below 50% AMI. 86% of occupants in City-owned rentals were minorities.

The City is actively seeking to address homelessness in a concerted effort with Wake County, the Continuum of Care (“the Partnership”), and Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Raleigh. Available sites in 2015-2016 were evaluated for the possible location of a “multi-service center” for homeless referrals and other services.

City Council in June 2016 approved a tax increase to support affordable housing in the City, with \$5.7 million expected to be available for such investments in FY 2016-2017 and into the future. Future CAPERs will be able to report on the results of these new local revenues made available to meet the housing needs of low- and moderate-income residents of the City.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families.

The Raleigh Community Development Division began a series of “job fairs” in the NRSA to connect residents of the low-income Census Tract with jobs being created by CDBG-supported infrastructure work. Two local residents have been hired so far. Every year CD sponsors job training through the Wake County Homebuilders Association for low-income youth. Twenty-eight (28) youth were trained in 2015-2016.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure.

The institutional structure for the delivery of CDBG programs and services to low and very-low income families and individuals in Raleigh involves public, private and non-profit participation. The Raleigh Public Utilities Department is providing over \$1 million from its capital improvement budget towards a CDBG-driven public works project in a low-income neighborhood in need of complete replacement of aging utilities.

Nonprofit organizations play a key role-- with City, county, and state funding (CDBG and ESG) --in providing emergency shelter, homelessness prevention services to the City’s homeless persons. A partnership of City, County, the Continuum of Care, and Catholic Charities was developed and is now working diligently to develop a permanent physical space for providing shelter, food and services, and referral services in a single location near downtown.

As in previous years, the City last year provided funds (CDBG, HOME, local) for local nonprofit developers and private for-profit firms to build affordable housing in the City. Stakeholder meetings were held to solicit advice from builders on what types of assistance they needed from the City to create affordable housing and in the current year new programs will be developed based on that input.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

CD requires that nonprofit organizations applying for financial assistance to provide affordable housing for disabled persons have written commitments in place to assure the involvement of social service agencies in the non-housing needs of their residents.

Identify any actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the AI to fair housing choice

Below in bold italics are the City-related impediments identified in the regional AI completed in 2015, followed by City actions to address them.

Lack of affordable housing in high opportunity areas: On September 3, 2015, the Raleigh City Council adopted the Affordable Housing Location Policy which encourages development of City supported affordable housing in high opportunity areas.

Limited housing choice restricts access to community assets for members of the protected classes: The Wake Transit Plan would increase the percentage of the County's jobs within ¾ mile of all day transit service.

Transit system is fragmented and does not adequately connect Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RCAPs) to higher opportunity areas: New transit plan addresses this and in November 2016 voters will be asked to support a transit tax to pay for massive new investments in transit throughout the City and County.

Members of the protected classes—particularly those living in RCAPs—are disproportionately denied mortgages in the private sector: The City continues to support homebuyer education, sponsors the building of affordable houses on City-owned sites, and provides low-interest second mortgages to make many sales within reach of lower-income families who otherwise may not be able to buy a house in the unsubsidized market.

RCAPs are clustered in the City of Raleigh, found primarily where lower income Black and Hispanic residents live. All of these areas are located within very low and low opportunity areas: The City adopted an Affordable Housing Location Policy in September 2105 to steer its affordable housing investments only to areas outside of RCAPs.

A local fair housing resource with enforcement and resolution power is needed in Raleigh:

Local complaints received by the City are referred to the Fair Housing Project of Legal Aid of North Carolina and the Fair Housing Justice Center, who have the resources and expertise to address fair housing complaints.

The City needs a monitoring system in place to assure that its private vendor managing City-owned rental properties attend fair housing training: The City has always required its management company to attend fair housing training and adjustments were made to clarify this requirement in its monitoring system.

Monitoring

Describe the standards and procedures that will be used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will be used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and comprehensive planning requirements.

Monitoring of CDBG and ESG projects has five major components:

1. Grant Applications: Request for funding applications are made on a standard form and are evaluated by a team. Points are given for each criterion covering community need, program effectiveness, financial record, and capacity of the organization. Recommendations for funding are based on evaluation of the above criteria and presented to City Council for approval.

2. Pre-agreement meeting: the project manager meets with each grantee to go over grant requirements, logistics for payments, record-keeping standards, future monitoring, and close-out.
3. Agreements: The City of Raleigh enters into standard grant agreements with each grantee that specify amount, source, and use of funds, match requirements, reporting standards, record-keeping, results to be achieved, and other conditions specific to the project. A standard attachment of all federal standards (Executive Orders, Civil Rights Act, etc.) with which the agency must comply is included.
4. On-site monitoring: project manager, based on a risk assessment, will visit each funded agency at least once in the 12 month term of the contract to assure compliance.
5. Progress reports: written statements of benefits produced with the grants provided are required with each payment request as well as a summary at the end of the project.

HOME funds are provided annually in a competition that leverages low-income housing tax credits. Loan agreements are executed with each borrower that include federal requirements and on-site monitoring consistent with the HOME regulations are conducted to review unit condition and programmatic compliance.

Description of efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice of and opportunity to comment on performance reports.

Ads were placed in The Carolinian and The News & Observer for the 15-day comment period beginning September 9, 2016. The City web site was also used to inform residents of the availability of the draft CAPER in digital format and paper copies are available by request.

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

HOME

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations.

Monitoring Activities as of 6/30/16

PROJECT	DEVELOPER	FUNDING SOURCE	# UNITS	MONITORING DATE	RESULTS
Raleigh Gardens	Benoit Group	Bond	125	4/22/2015	new project
CASA					
513 Cleveland Street	CASA	City	4	3/30/2012	compliant
Carlton Avenue	CASA	Bond	4	4/16/2015	compliant
Crest Commons	CASA	Bond	19	4/16/2015	complaint
George's Mews	CASA	Bond	26	4/16/2015	compliant
Harrington Street	CASA	City	12	4/16/2015	compliant
W. Jones St.	CASA	City	5	4/16/2015	compliant
Hope Crest	CASA	HOME	10	4/16/2015	compliant
Oak Hollow	CASA	HOME	10	4/16/2015	compliant
Salisbury Apartments	CASA	HOME	10	4/16/2015	compliant
Sunnybrook Apts I	CASA	HOME	10	4/16/2015	compliant
Sunnybrook Apts. II		HOME	10		
Waterbrook	CASA	HOME	64	4/16/2015	compliant
DHIC					
Avonlea	DHIC-CMC	Bond	44	9/24/2015	compliant
Brookridge	DHIC	HOME	41	10/13/2015	compliant
Carlton Place	DHIC	Bond	80	11/10/2015	compliant
Emerson Glen	DHIC			new	
Glenbrook Crossing	DHIC	Bond	63	1/20/2015	complaint
Jeffries Ridge/Mt. Pleasant Ventures	DHIC CMC	City	32	9/23/2015	compliant
Lennox Chase	DHIC	HOME/CH DO	37	10/13/2015	compliant
Madison Glen	DHIC	Bond	50	10/20/2015	complaint
Meadow Creek Commons	DHIC-CMC	HOME	48	11/19/2015	compliant
Murphey School	DHIC-CMC	Bond	34	9/22/2015	compliant
Ripley Station	DHIC-CMC	Bond	48	9/24/2015	compliant
Tryon Grove	DHIC-CMC	City	50	9/23/2015	compliant
Wakefield Hills	DHIC-CMC	Bond	84	1/13/2015	compliant
Wakefield Manor	DHIC-CMC	Bond	96	1/13/2015	compliant
Washington Terrace	DHIC-CMC	Bond	240	4/21/2015	new project
Water Garden Park	DHIC	HOME	88	1/27/2015	compliant

Water Garden Village	DHIC	HOME	60	1/27/2015	compliant
EHM	Excel Prop Mngmt				
East Haven	EHM	Bond	48	12/14/2015	
Fox Haven	EHM	HOME/LIH TC	48	5/12/2015	compliant
Walnut Woods	EHM	HOME	36	12/14/2015	
EVERGREEN CONSTRUCTION					
Autumn Spring	Evergreen	HOME	50	10/27/2015	compliant
Autumn Trace	Evergreen	Bond	32	10/27/2015	compliant
Berkeley Spring	Evergreen	Bond	36	8/11/2015	compliant
Garden Spring	Evergreen	Bond	33	8/13/2015	compliant
Meadow Spring	Evergreen	Bond	33	8/4/2015	compliant
Perry Hill	Evergreen	HOME	48	10/22/2015	compliant
Poyner Springs	Evergreen	Bond	42	10/22/2015	compliant
Terrace Spring	Evergreen	Bond	48	9/28/2015	compliant
Village of New Hope	Evergreen	HOME	45	10/22/2015	compliant
Windsor Spring	Evergreen	HOME	39	8/27/2015	compliant
MILLS CONSTRUCTION	UNITED PROPERTY MANAGEMEN T				
Arbors	Mills -UPM	Bond	50	5/14/2015	compliant
Chestnut Hills	Mills-UPM	Bond	50	10/9/2012	compliant
Hodges Creek	Mills-UPM	Bond	50	5/13/2015	compliant
Milburnie Apts.	Mills-UPM	Bond	50	10/5/2015	compliant
Shammah Winds	Mills-UPM	HOME	48	10/5/2015	compliant
West Oaks	Mills-UPM	Bond	50	10/7/2015	compliant
NRP					
Brighton Pointe	NRP				
Gateway Park	NRP	Bond	84	5/5/2015	compliant
PASSAGE HOME					
Brown Birch	Passage Home	HOME	16	12/10/2015	
1002 Coleman	Passage Home	HOME	18	4/5/2015	compliant
Franklin Woods I & II	Passage Home	HOME (CHDO)	4	4/7/2015	compliant
Hollenden Place	Passage Home	HOME (CHDO)	22	4/7/2015	compliant
Job's Journey	Passage Home	Bond	10	4/7/2015	compliant

Matthews House	Passage Home	HOME/CH DO	6	4/7/2015	compliant
Millbrook Villas	Passage Home	City	12	4/7/2015	compliant
New Beginnings	Passage Home		12		
Elder's Peak	Pendergraph	HOME	48	5/5/2015	compliant
Curtis Drive & Ext.	Shameem Properties	Bond	16	1/15/2012	compliant
319 Heck Street	Stuart Cullinan	Bond	12	4/20/2012	compliant
WAJ					
Gregory Oaks	WAJ	Bond	32	8/6/2015	compliant
Trinity Ridge	WAJ	Bond	48	8/4/2015	complaint
Biltmore Hills	WAJ	Bond	50	8/6/2015	compliant
Holmes Street/Shades Point Townhomes	Warren Marshall	HOME	6	10/8/2015	pending
WIHN Permanent	WIHN	Bond	12	11/16/2015	compliant
Carolina Terrace	Wynnfield	Bond	28	5/12/2015	compliant
The Magnolias	Wynnfield	HOME	40	12/1/2013	compliant
RICH Park					
RICH Park Apartments	Ral. Inter-Chr. Hsg	City	100	12/17/2015	

An assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units.

Every developer receiving HOME funds from the City is required to have and follow an Affirmative Marketing Plan. All HOME borrowers are advised of the HOME requirements for affirmative marketing and CD staff monitor each HOME-financed apartment community to assure compliance. Recent monitoring of these communities has found compliance with HOME regulations.

Each commitment letter signed between the City and organizations receiving development loans contains the following clause:

Affirmative marketing; minority outreach program. Affirmative marketing steps consist of actions to provide information and otherwise attract eligible persons in the housing market area to the available housing without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familial status or disability. (The affirmative marketing procedures do not apply to families with Section 8 tenant-based rental housing assistance or families with tenant-based rental assistance provided with HOME funds. The subgrantee shall

develop an affirmative marketing program which shall be submitted to the City for approval.

Other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing.

Local funds have been made available for nonprofit developers to purchase the mostly unsubsidized existing apartment developments threatened with redevelopment in Raleigh's more attractive locations. Raleigh City Council in June 2015 approved a one cent tax increase for affordable housing, expected to generate approximately \$5.8 million the first year. This will be a major source of local dollars with which the City can aggressively address its need for additional affordable units as well as preserve existing units into the future.

DRAFT

Emergency Solutions Grant

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	RALEIGH
Organizational DUNS Number	044379568
EIN/TIN Number	566000236
Identify the Field Office	GREENSBORO
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Raleigh/Wake County CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Valerie
Middle Name	0
Last Name	Malloy
Suffix	0
Title	Community Development Administrator

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	310 W Martin St
Street Address 2	PO Box 590
City	Raleigh
State	NC
ZIP Code	27602-
Phone Number	9199964330
Extension	6955
Fax Number	0
Email Address	valerie.malloy@raleighnc.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Mr
First Name	Shawn
Last Name	McNamara
Suffix	0
Title	CD Program Manager (Planning)
Phone Number	9199964330
Extension	6957
Email Address	shawn.mcnamara@raleighnc.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 07/01/2015
Program Year End Date 06/30/2016

3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Triangle Family Services

City: Raleigh

State: NC

Zip Code: 27606, 1936

DUNS Number: 097604649

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 20085

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: PLM Families Together

City: Raleigh

State: NC

Zip Code: 27620, 4395

DUNS Number: 945084887

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 84790

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The Women's Center of Wake County

City: Raleigh

State: NC

Zip Code: 27605, 1817

DUNS Number: 171335565

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 134555

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The Hope Center at Pullen

City: Raleigh

State: NC

Zip Code: 27605, 1663

DUNS Number: 010580968

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 28400

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Urban Ministries of Wake County

City: Raleigh

State: NC

Zip Code: 27603, 1118

DUNS Number: 071054428

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 26000

DRAFT

ESG - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	19,710
Total Number of bed-nights provided	19,251
Capacity Utilization	97.67%

Table 1 – Shelter Capacity

11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the Continuum of Care(COC)

Performance Management for the Raleigh/Wake COC of ESG/NOFA Working Group Adopted Performance Measures

“Performance Measurement is a process that systematically evaluates whether your program is making the intended impact on the clients you are serving or the problem you are targeting.”

Performance Measures for CoC-funded Projects

HUD’s Annual Performance Report (APR) requires that CoC-funded projects report on performance as follows:

Permanent Supportive Housing Projects will report on the following measures:

- Housing Stability: 85% of all participants will maintain permanent housing or exit to a permanent destination during the operating year.
- Total Income: 37% of persons age 18 and older will maintain or increase their total income (from all sources) as of the end of the operating year or program exit.

Transitional Housing Projects will report on the following measures:

- Housing Stability: 70% of participants will exit to permanent destination during the operating year.
- Total Income: 60% of persons age 18 or older will maintain or increase their total income (from all sources) as of the end of the operating year or program exit.

Rapid ReHousing projects will report on the following measures:

- Housing Stability: 70% of all participants will maintain housing when rapidly rehoused for 12

months after their program exit.

- Total Income: 70% of all participants maintained or increased their total income (from all sources) 12 months after their program exit.

Emergency Shelter projects will report on the following measures:

- **Singles:**

Housing Stability: 20% of single adults will exit to a permanent destination.

Total Income: 25% of those 18 and older will maintain or increase total income.

- **Families:**

Housing Stability: 40% of families will exit to a permanent destination.

Total Income: 25% of those 18 and older will maintain or increase total income.

Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	17,717	14,698	11,139
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	1,985	1,539	80
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	21,097	15,165	6,960
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	40,799	31,402	18,179

Table 2 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	22,311	27,185	89,930
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	13,080	14,545
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	13,633	19,781	63,284
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	35,944	60,046	167,759

Table 3 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Essential Services	0	0	26,132
Operations	100,000	96,758	9,987
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	100,000	96,758	36,119

Table 4 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
HMIS	12,528	0	0
Administration	12,528	0	0
Street Outreach	0	0	0

Table 5 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2013	2014	2015
612,062	201,799	188,206	222,057

Table 6 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2013	2014	2015
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	100,000
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	2,127,373	227,750	42,458
Private Funds	103,316	96,726	256,927
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	2,230,689	324,476	399,385

Table 7 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2013	2014	2015
3,566,612	2,432,488	512,682	621,442

Table 8 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities